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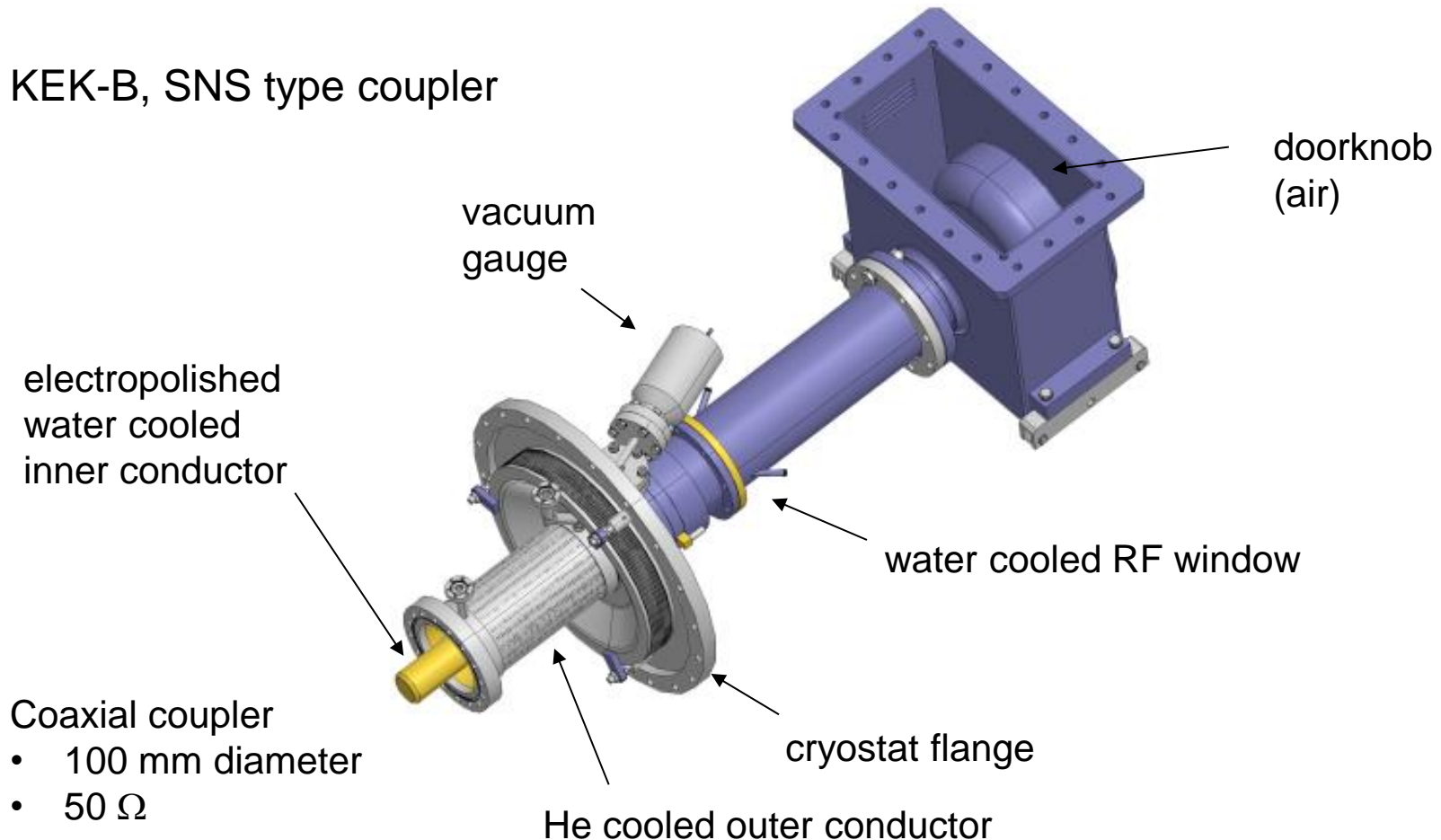
[www.cea.fr](http://www.cea.fr)

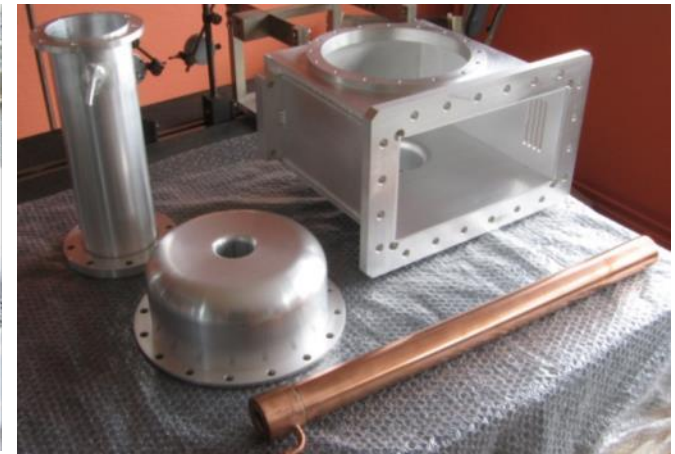
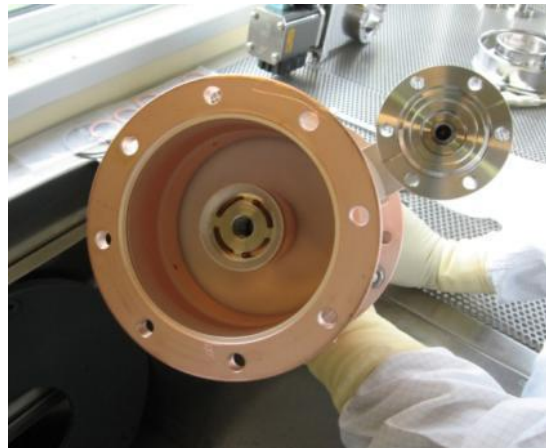
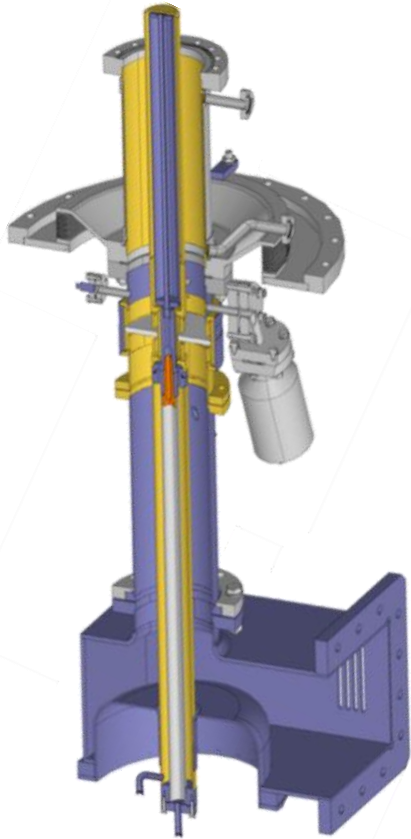
# PIP-II WORKSHOP CEA COUPLERS

G. Devanz

The developpement of the 1MW 704 MHz FPC started with EU R&D programme CARE directed towards high power pulsed proton accelerators with 10% duty cycle

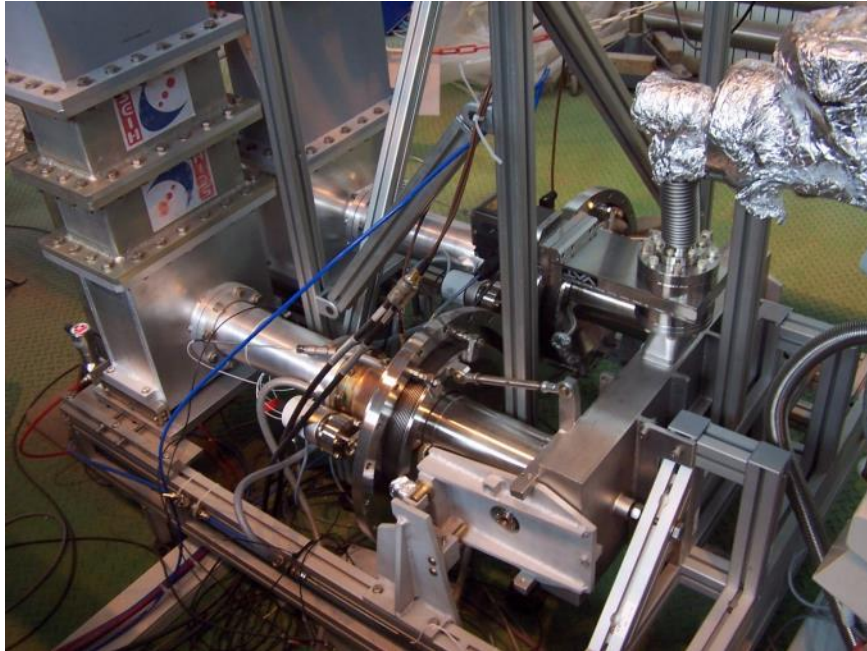
## KEK-B, SNS type coupler



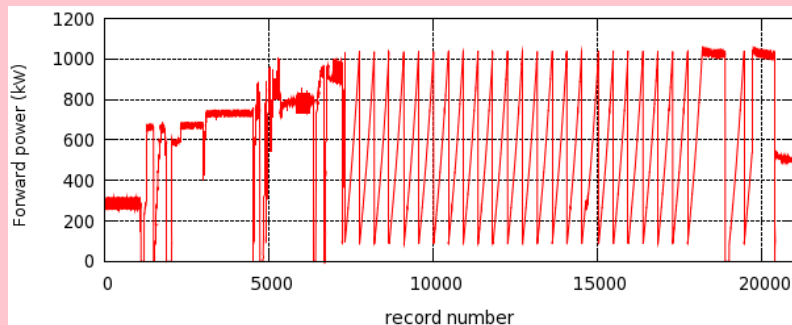


Built one pair of FPC  
in industry (one for each of the  
3 main compenents), except  
Cu film done by CERN

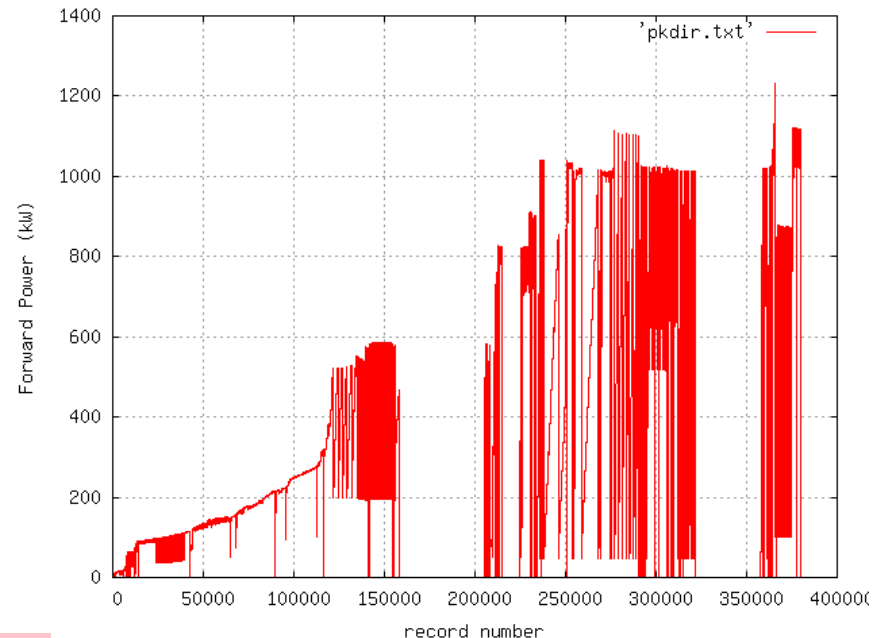
# HIPPI PERFORMANCE ON TEST STANDS AND HORIZONTAL TEST CRYOMODULE



Test of the HIPPI power coupler on the HIPPI cavity at 1.8 K, full reflection



TW on conditioning test stand



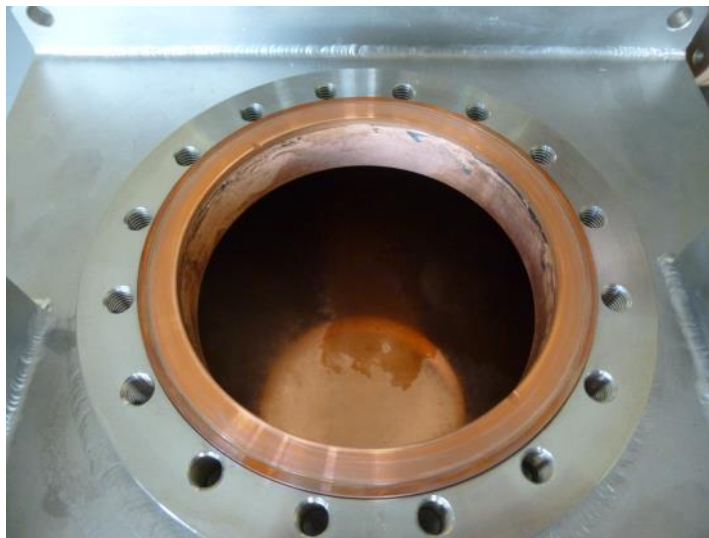
1 pair tested up to 1.2 MW, 10%  
duty factor  
This coupler achieves 120 kW  
average power on test bench and  
on SRF cavity



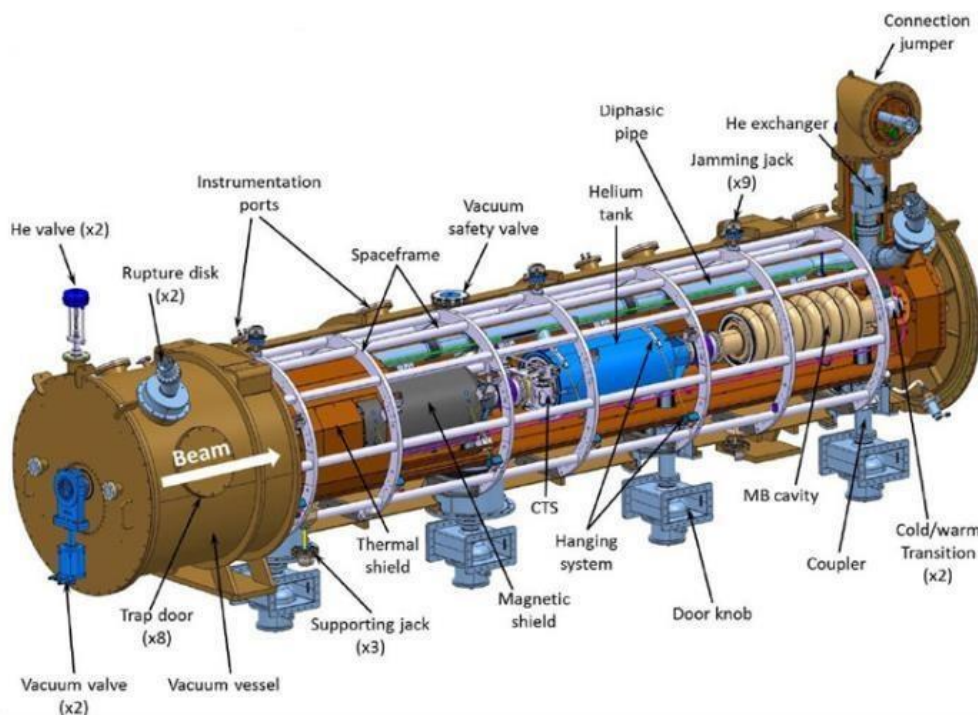
# HIPPI conclusion ( from WWFPC-2015)

What we tested that generally cause worries :

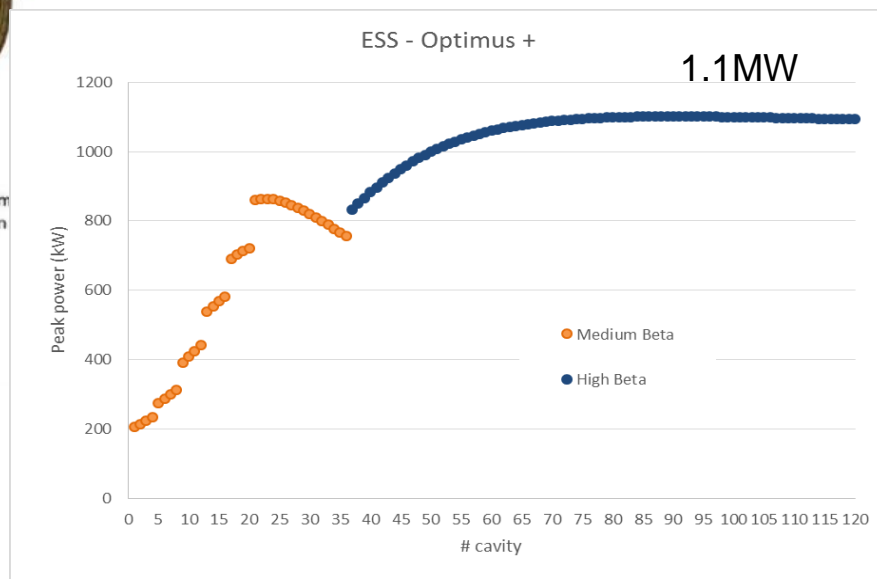
- Assembly on the cavity from the top in the clean room. No particle counting was performed in the 2009 assemblies but FE was not enhanced on the two test SRF cavities
- Massive antenna resting for years in horizontal position : no deflection observed
- More recently a new clean room test assembly of 1 HIPPI coupler was carried out in the new ISO5 clean room succesfully with particle counting
- The coupling waveguide aspect indicates it may have been the most difficult part to condition (Cu particulates were present inside)



Designed by CEA-Saclay/IRFU and CNRS/IPNO

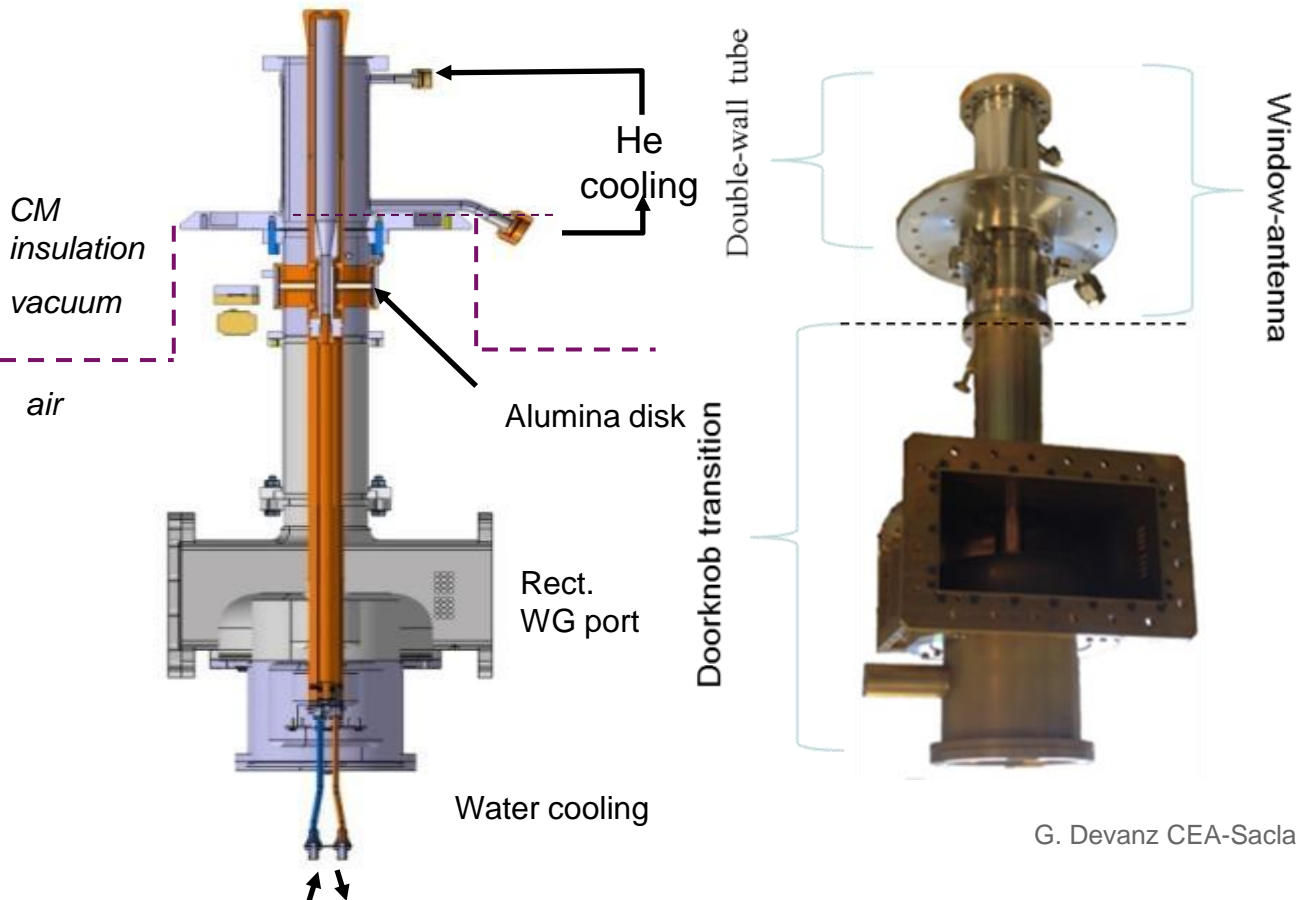


- Freq = 704.42 MHz
- **Pmax = 1.1 MW**, RF pulses at 14 Hz
- Beam pulses duration = 2.86 ms,
- minimum required RF pulse length = 3.1 ms



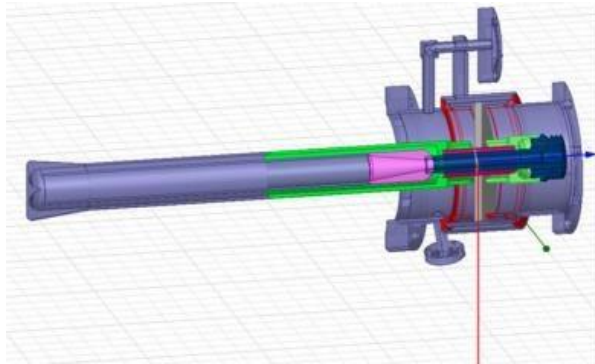
Medium and high beta differ only by the cavity length and number of cells

- Minor changes for window and double wall tube
- New doorknob with 10 kV HV biasing capability
- Less demanding power-wise (10%DC-> 5%DC)

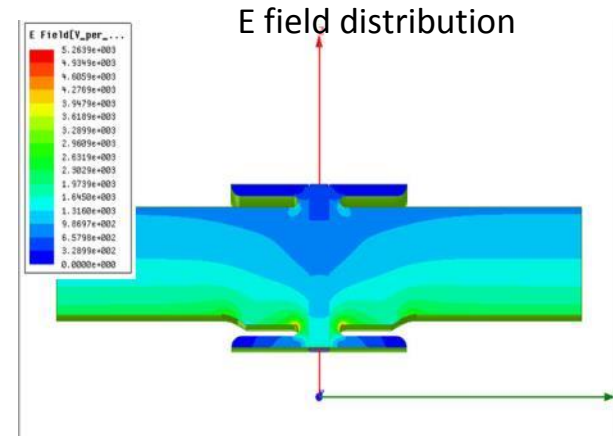


## Electrical specifications

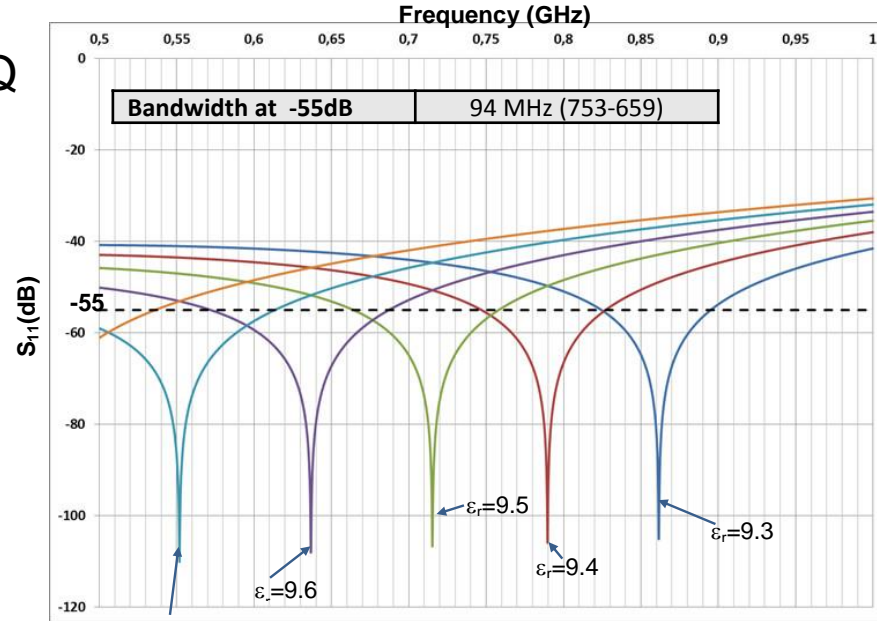
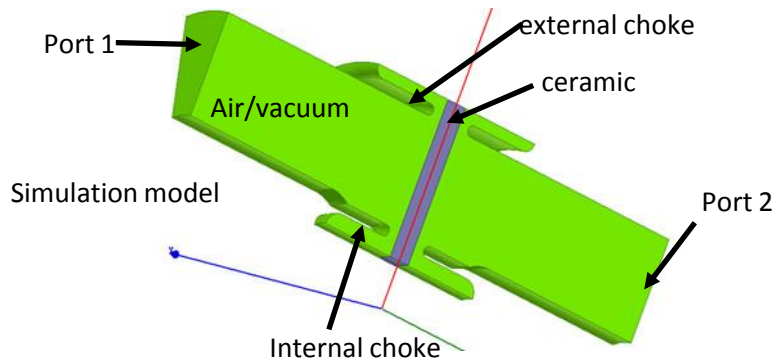
RF frequency	704.42MHz
Repetition frequency	14 Hz
Forward RF power	1.1 MW
RF pulse width in full reflection (all phases)	500 $\mu$ s
RF pulse width in travelling waves	3.6 ms
Bias Voltage limits	$\pm 10$ kV



Parameters Pforward= 1.1 MW	Value
Dielectric losses (travelling wave)	10 W
Dielectric losses (full reflection)	29.4 W
RF losses for external choke (travelling wave)	1.2 W
RF losses for external choke (full reflection)	1.4 W
RF losses for internal choke (travelling wave)	6.1 W
RF losses for internal choke (full reflection)	6.8 W

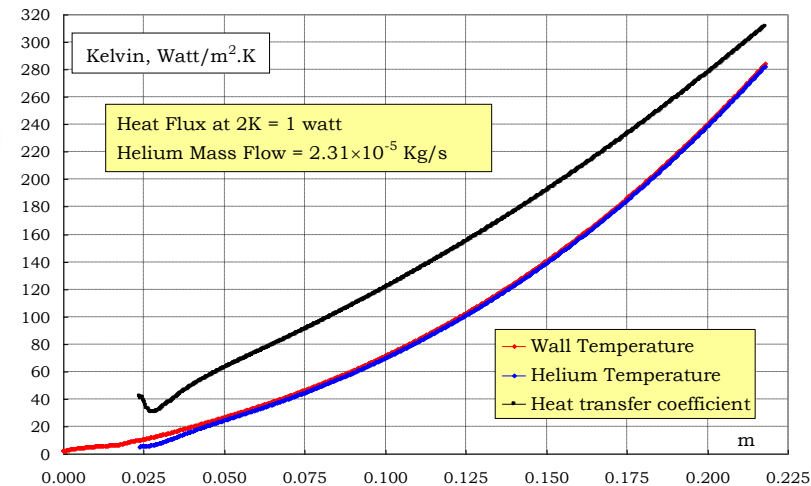
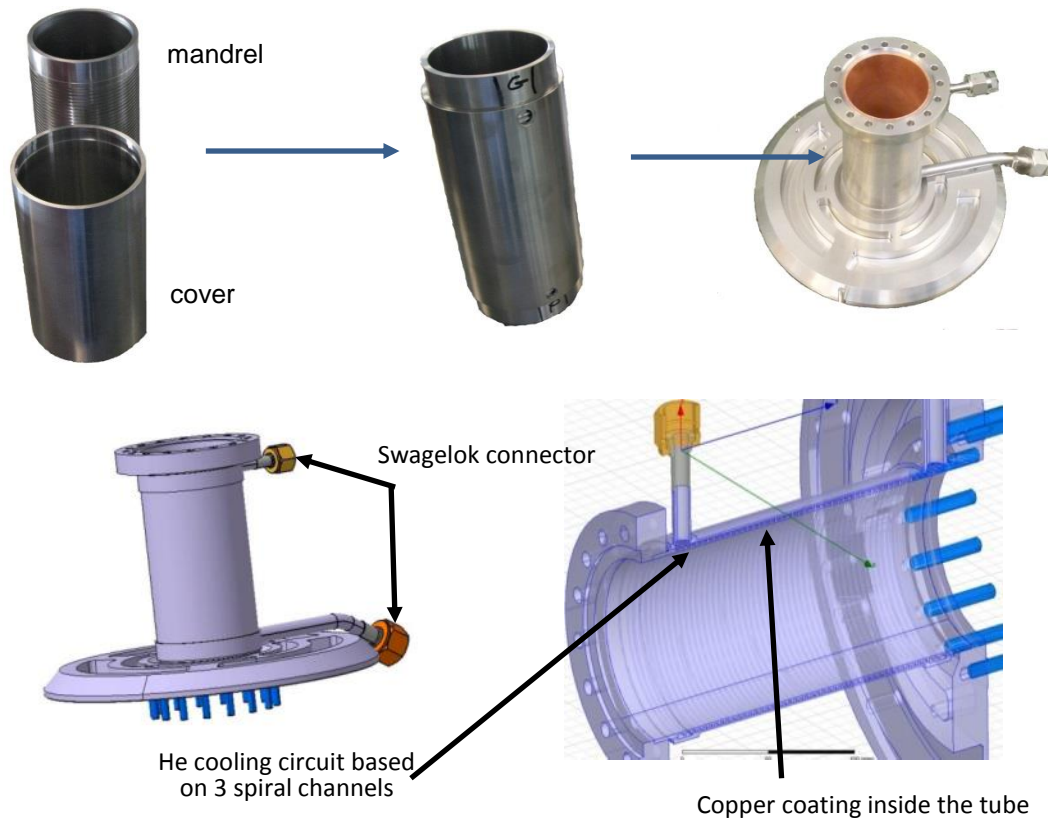


Very wide bandwidth  
Same design used for 352MHz RFQ window



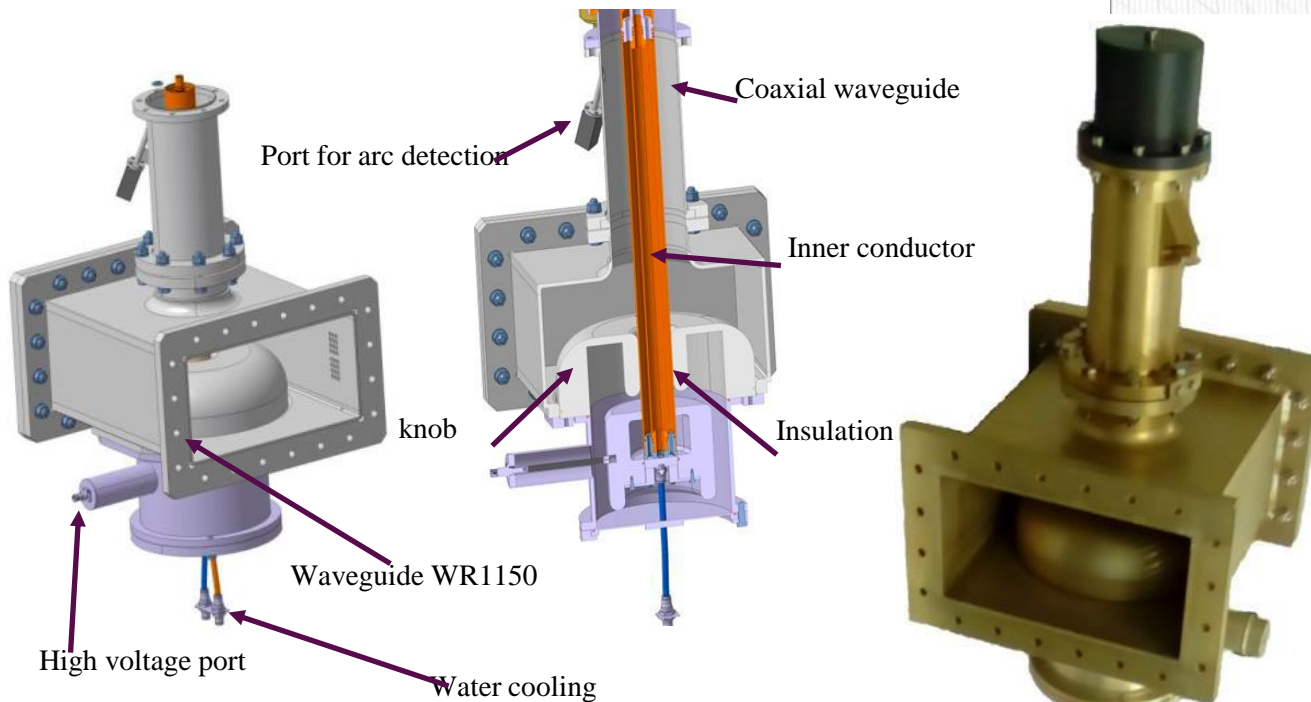
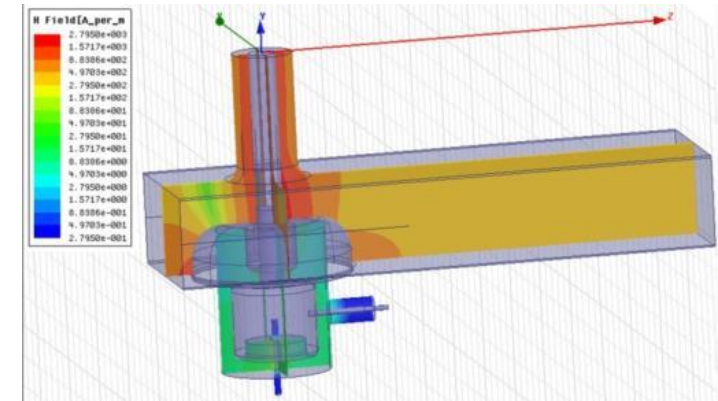


- Stainless steel 316L
- Cooling circuit manufactured with the shrink-fitting method
- Copper coating with  $10\mu\text{m}(-3/+2\mu\text{m})$  thickness and  $\text{RRR} \in [20;40]$



Design temperature profile

- PEEK Insulation able to provide 10kV insulation
- Actual measured breakdown voltage  $\geq 18\text{kV}$



- Estimation of the power dissipated by the coupler

For 1.1 MW peak, duty cycle 5%

-RF power dissipation of the antenna:

in travelling wave 58W

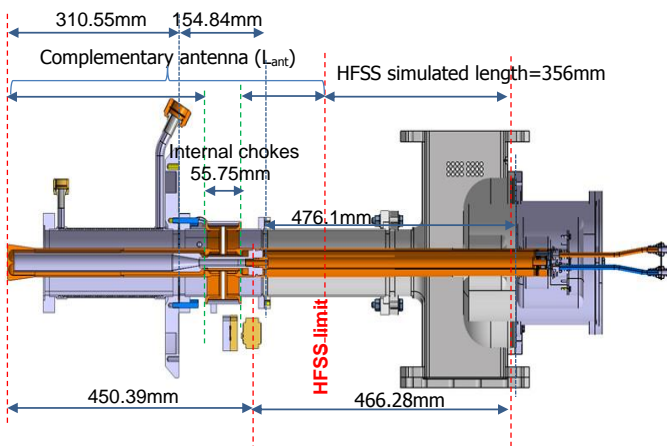
in standing wave 94W

-RF power dissipation of the ceramic ( $\tan \delta = 3 \times 10^{-4}$ )

in travelling wave 9.3W

- Cooling of the antenna

in standing wave 40W (worst case)



Estimation of the water flow

$\Phi$	$\Delta T$
2 l/min	0.97°
2.5 l/min	0.78°
3 l/min	0.65°

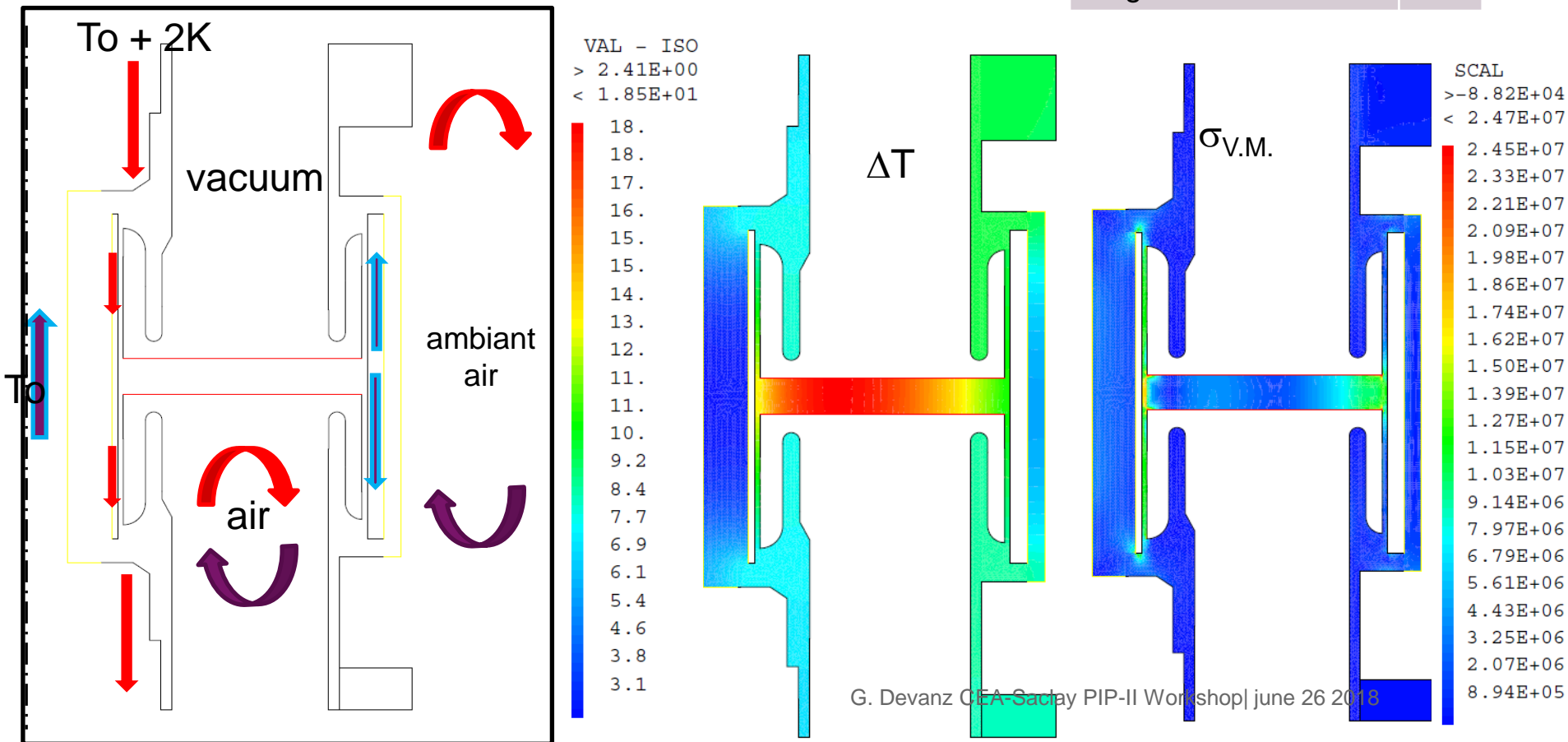
During the conditioning: for  $\Phi = 2.4 \text{ l/min}$

T water input = 25.6°C

T water output = 26.2°C

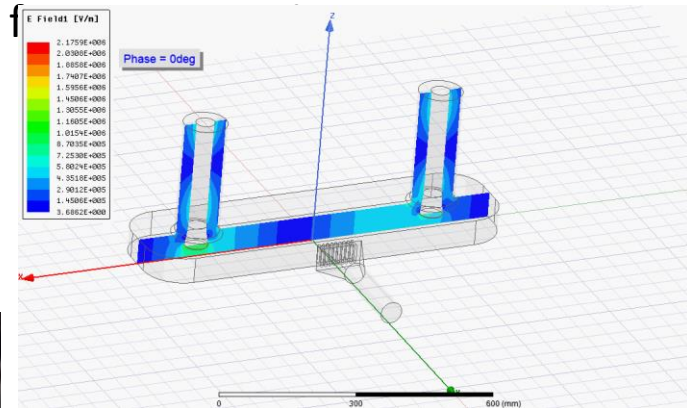
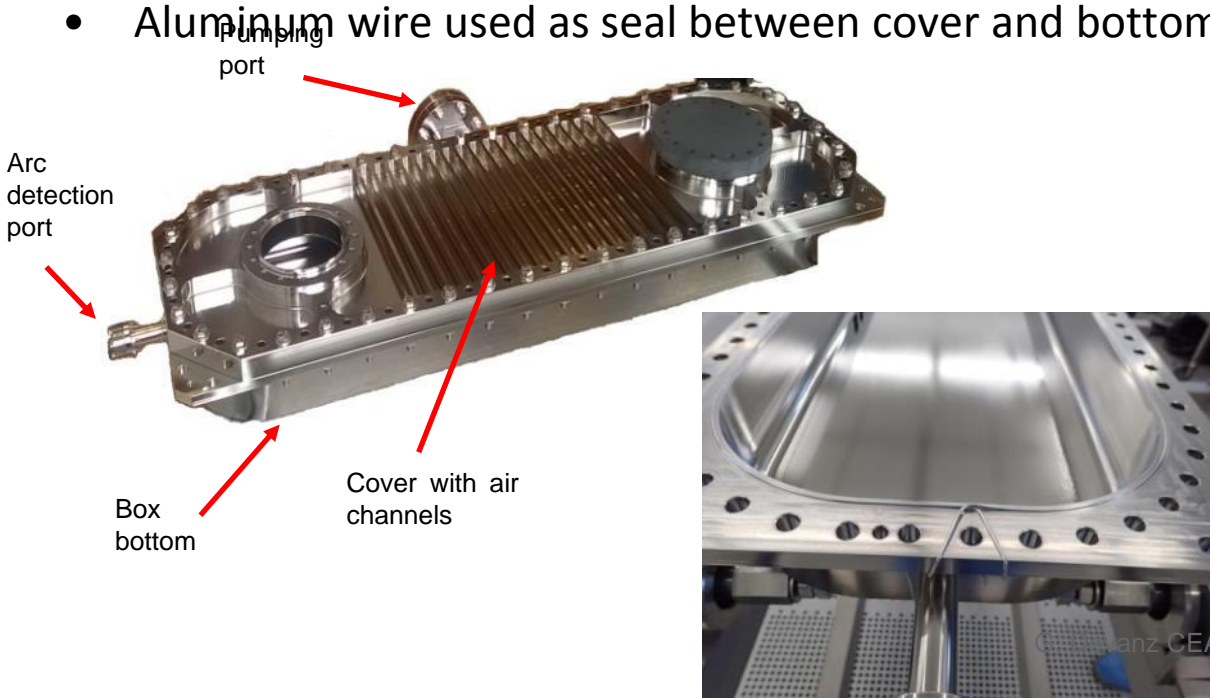
- Steady state in TW 120kW avg power (HIPPI test case)
  - 2.5 x the ESS average RF power
  - pressure, convection for air and water are modeled
  - RF dissipations

HIPPI test case	
RF PEAK POWER (MW)	1.2
Duty cycle (%)	10
Regime	TW





- Lesson learned from HIPPI previous design (copper coated welded SS cavity) and E. Montesinos dismantlable cavity, we tried to simplify a step further by not having any copper layer.
- Thermal design with margins showed fin heat exchangers and fan system were required.
- In use, the box was operated with good thermal stability with only air circulation on the cover plate (air channels)
- Pumping port and port for arc detection
- Aluminum wire used as seal between cover and bottom



Assembly has been performed in three different clean areas:

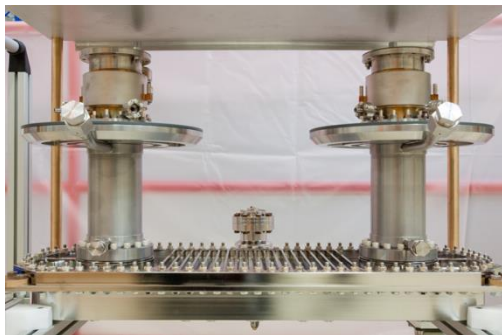
- ISO5
- ISO4
- Clean booth

without any noticeable change in conditioning time

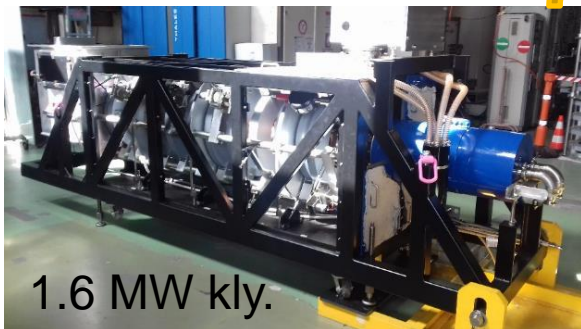
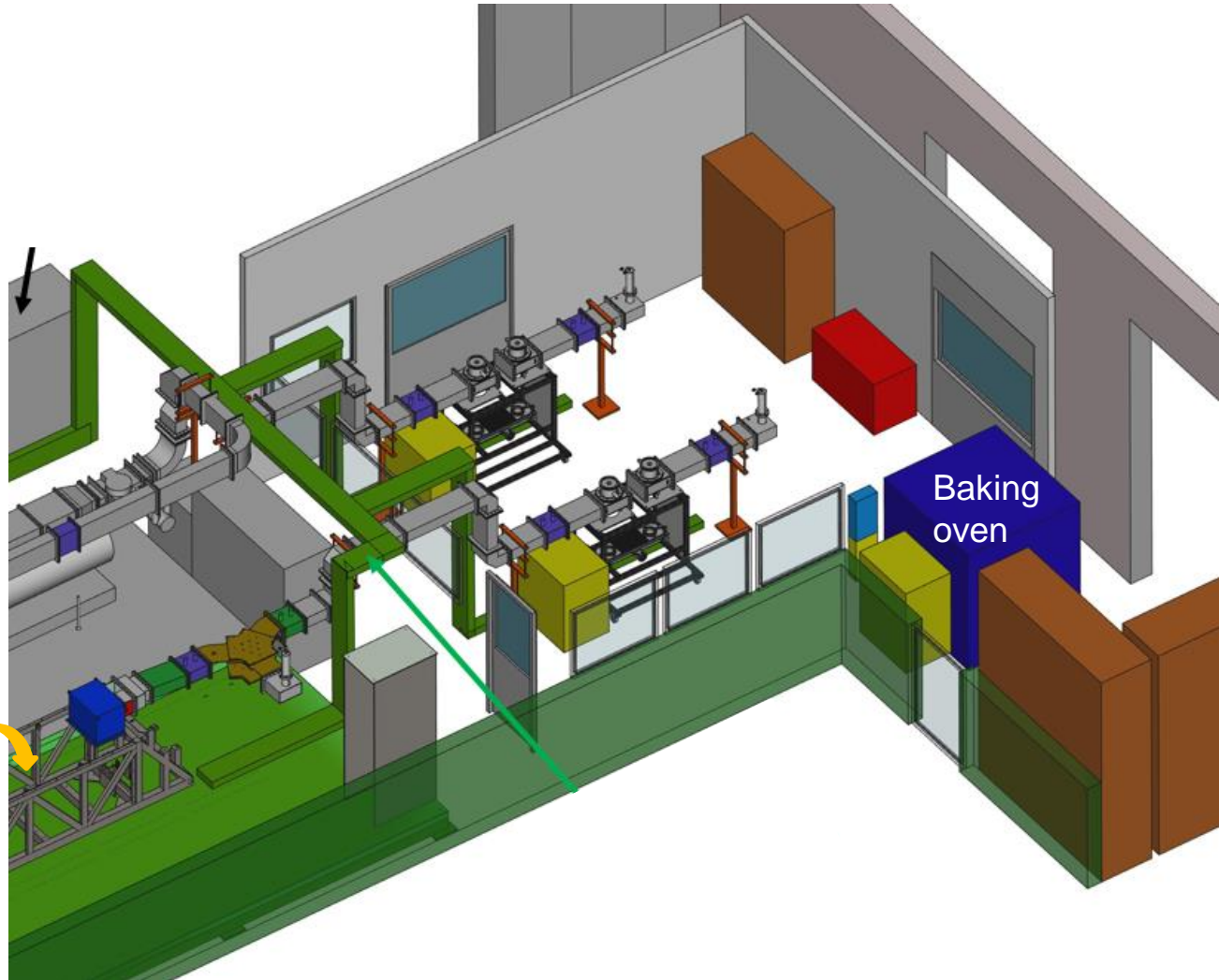
Top gun+Particle counter on all cavuum components

Particle free pumping and venting systems

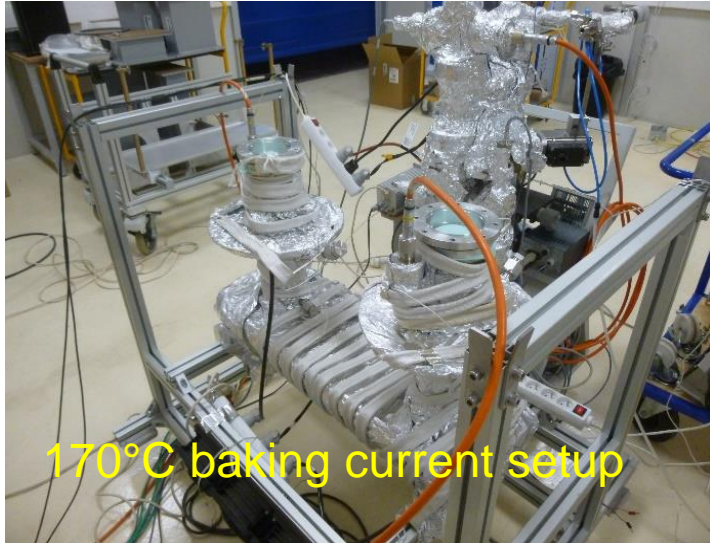
	Double wall tube	window	Coupling Cavity
Outside of clean room	Us+tikopur	Antenna Deox T310+rinsing	Us+tikopur For new cavities/Belimed washing machine for conditioned cavities
	De-oxidation RBS T310	Ethanol cleaning of ports, outer shell	
	rinsing		
Clean room	drying		drying
	Top gun+particle counter	Top gun+particle counter	



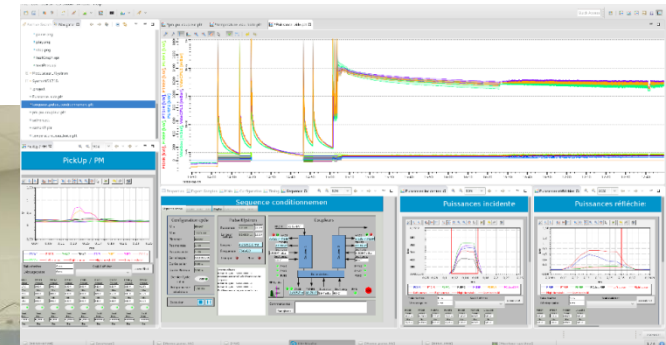
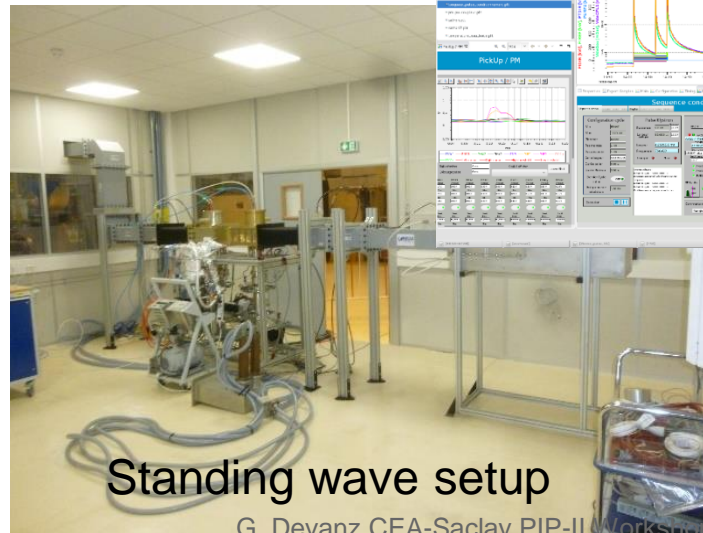
- 2 klystrons
  - existing CPI klystron + cea modulator upgraded to 1.2MW 3.6ms pulses
  - Additional 1.6 MW Thales klystron+modulator (not yet operational)
- 2 FPC pairs can be conditioned in parallel
- 2 conditioning systems w EPICS control/DAQ/ hardware interlocks
- 2 Baking ovens with N2 atmosphere







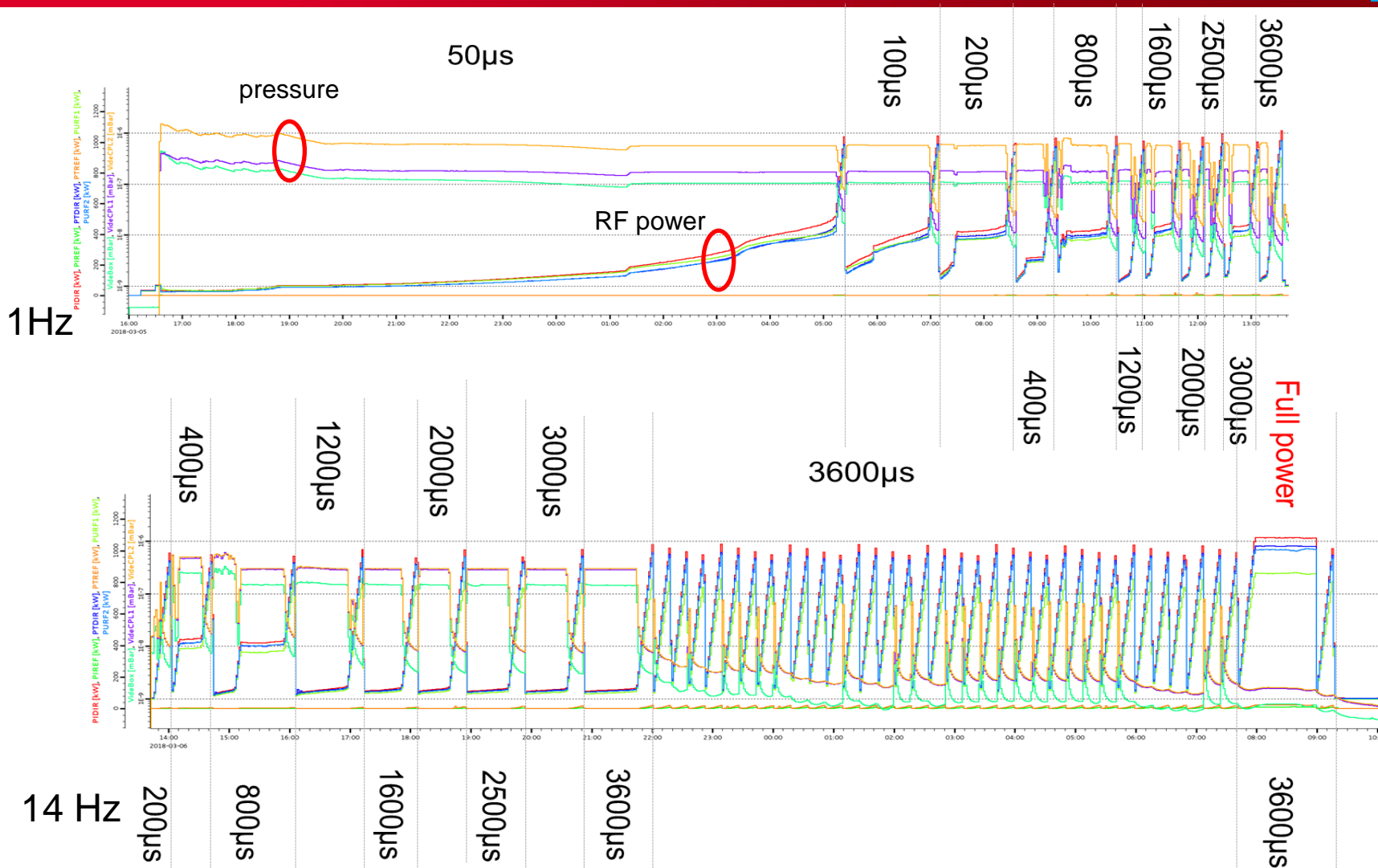
- Line1 : CPI 1.2MW klystron
- Line2 Thales 1.6 MW klystron (HVPS to be delivered)



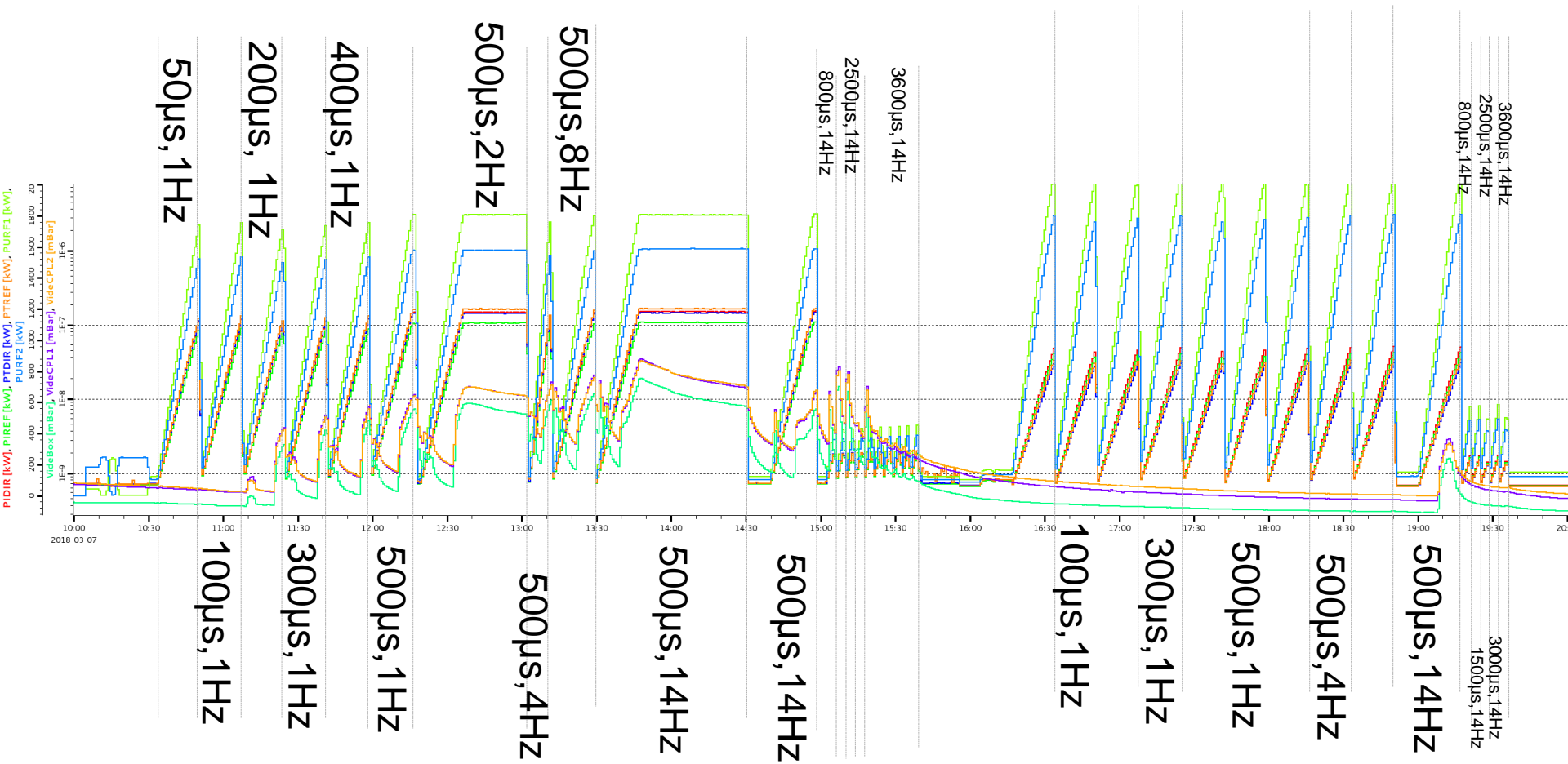




# CONDITIONING SEQUENCE ::TW EXAMPLE



No bias during conditioning  
Typical conditioning time 45-100hrs

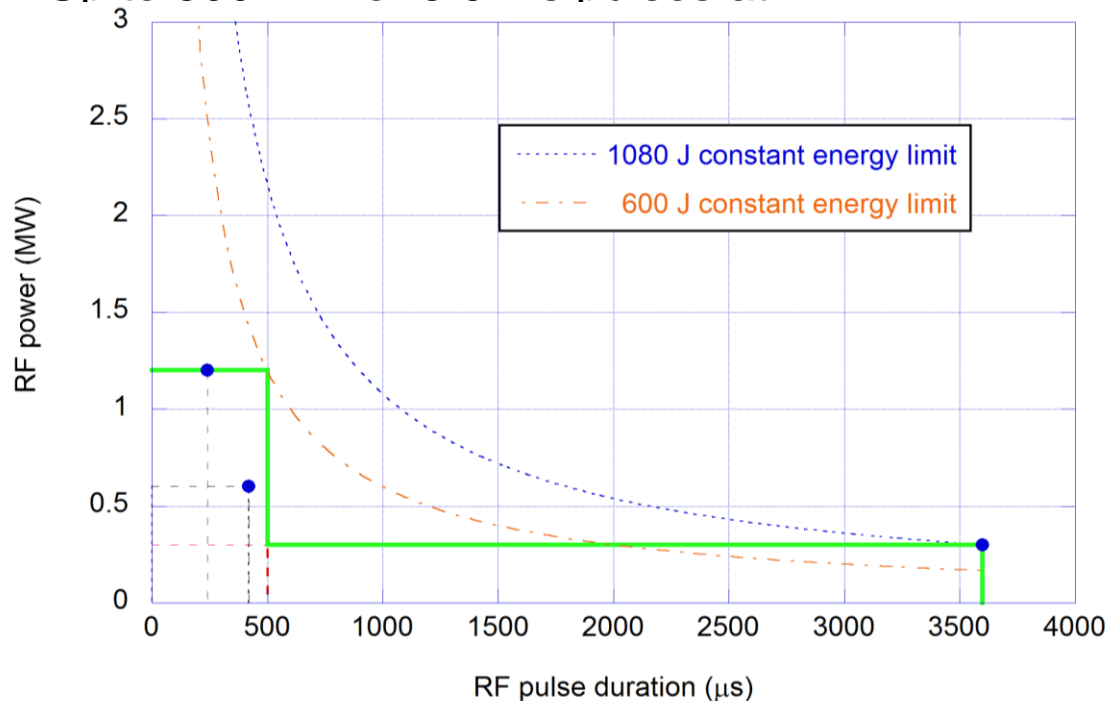


## Min. E-field on both ceramics

## Max. E-field on both ceramics

# ESS COUPLER EXPECTED RF PERFORMANCE FOR SITE ACCEPTANCE

- Reach the peak power of 1.2 MW, 3.6 ms pulses at 14 Hz TW in less than 120 hrs with applied RF
- Sustained application of max. power for 1 hour
- Full reflection
  - up 1.2 MW for 500 $\mu$ s pulses at 14 Hz
  - Up to 300 kW for 3.6 ms pulses at 14 Hz



- 2 most arcing-prone short-circuit positions
- 4 other short circuit positions
- No time limit



- Single vendor for 120 units
- ESS FPC Prototypes (before call for tender):
  - 8 window antenna assemblies from supplier 1
  - 4 double wall tubes from supplier 2, Cu coating subcontracted by supplier 3
  - 4 doorknob transitions from supplier 2
  - 2 complete FPCs including doorknob from supplier 3
- RF conditioning passed with success involving windows from 1 and 3
- Being aware of the succesful RF test of 2 pairs , 3 companies presented offers for the series (supplier 1,3 and 4)
- Two major companies involed in FPC manufacturing did not build any protoype, nor RF window:
  - One did not even participate to the first round of the CfT (publicity)
  - The other did

- Initially FPC prototypes have been fabricated in a different context than the series production (FPC procurements for ESS CM prototypes)
- The series manufacturing company agrees by contract to have the coupler accepted based on high power performance
- It was not required to have them built ESS FPC prototypes beforehand in order to be part of the call for tender for the series. The bid-winning company did build a pair of prototypes
- Having a power test of the prototypes was anyway necessary to prove them the level of risk of FPC failure is acceptably low, and at least that the design (RF, thermo-mechanical) is valid
- Pres-series of 6 couplers delivered in spring 2018

After the production readiness review is passed,  
manufacturer capability is assessed based on

- Initial Samples of each critical manufacturing step:
  - Cu coating on real size ss tube
  - Window
  - Antenna weld and electropolishing
  - Bias insulator
- a pre-series of 6 couplers : they must pass acceptance test

For each pair acceptance is based on :

- Dimension control
- Leak test, RGA
- Visual inspection
- RF performance

After preseries acceptance, and QC control audit, series production is authorized

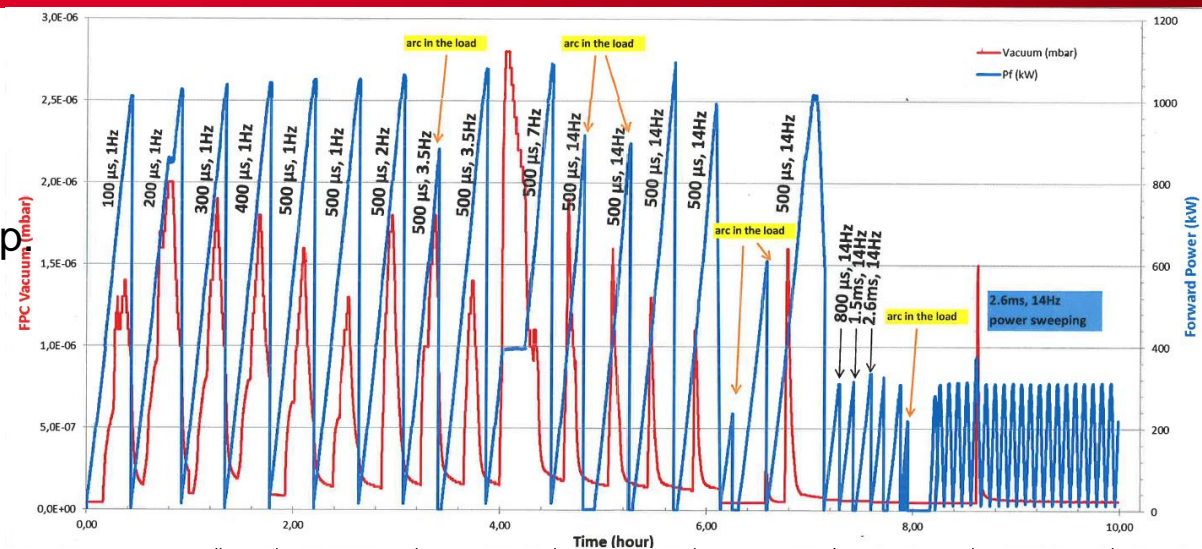
Sampling of critical processes is maintained but is set at a different rate

- 6 pre-series FPC manufactured ; currently conditioning the 2nd pair
- All but 2 existing couplers have been conditionned and part of the medium beta technology demonstrator cryomodules and acceptance of preseries
- 1 FPC has gone through installation on a ESS high beta 5-cell cavity, and installed at UPPSALA in horizontal test cryostat HNOOS; passed room temp conditioning, final conditioning with cavity at 2K, and cavity on –tune operation at 2K



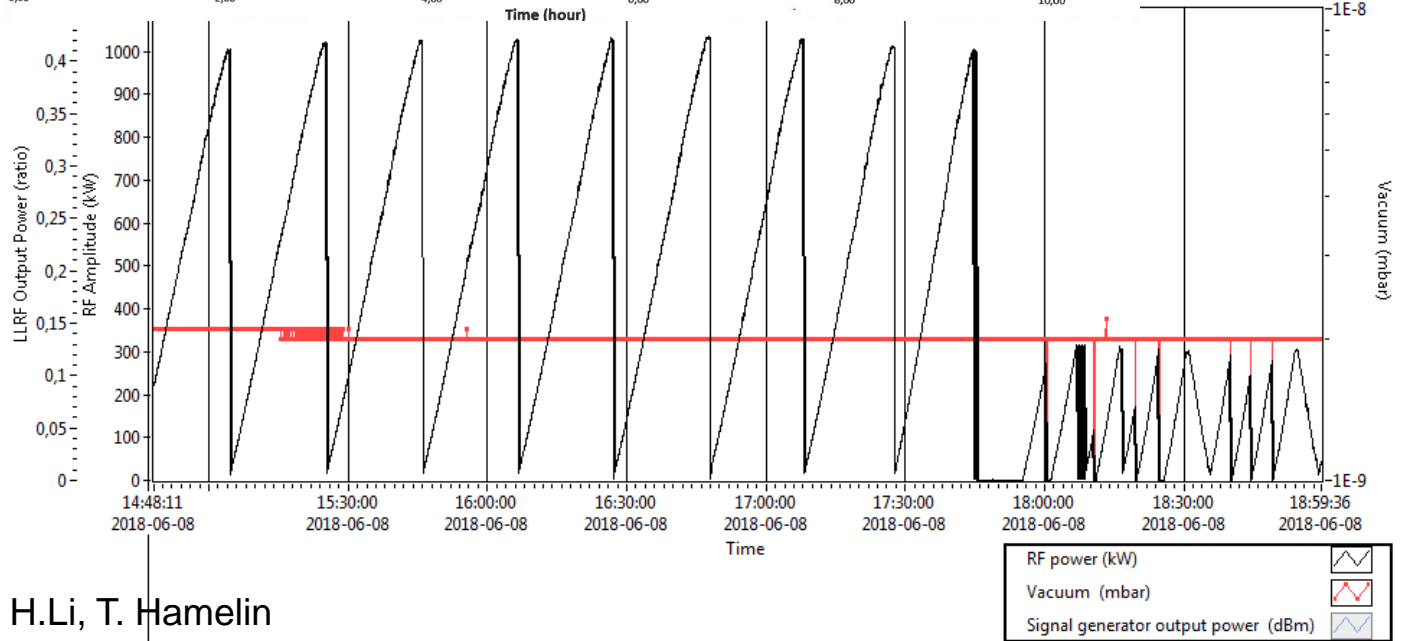
# COUPLER CONDITIONNING AT UPPSALA

Room temp  
operation



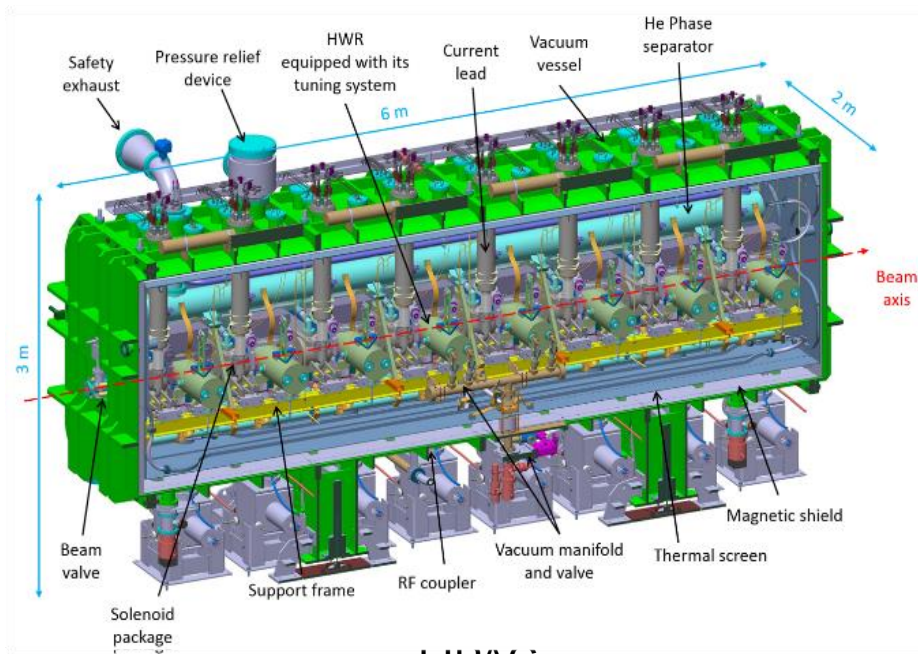
- Limitations of the setup :
- Max pulse length of RF source is 2.6 ms
  - Reduced pumping speed

2K  
operation

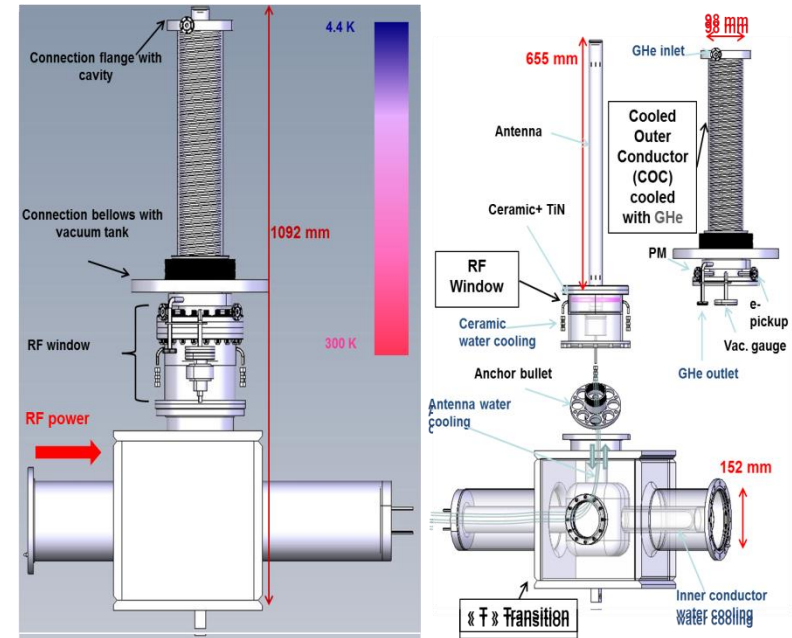


Courtesy H.Li, T. Hamelin

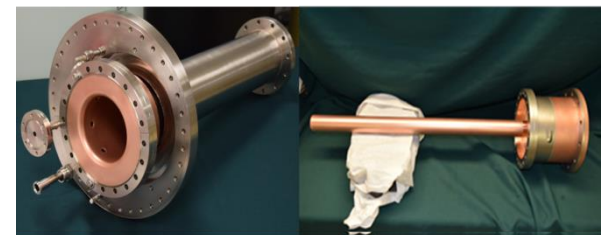
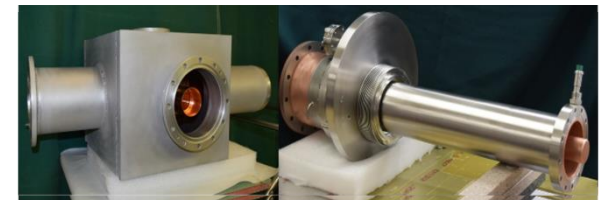
- Copper coating requires most follow-up
- In our manufacturing scheme, Cu coating is produced by a level2 sub-contractor
- At least 3 iteration on the tooling and process has been necessary in order to obtain  $2+4+6 = 12$  double-wall tubes with good quality.
- The coating process is operator-dependant, our experience is that each change of operator involves quality problems for the first batch this person produces.
- Doorknob Al waveguide welding repeated issues have been canceled by switching to a mechanically assembled WG



## LIPAC CRYOMODULE



- ❑ Requirement for IFMIF EVEDA phase: **8 Power Couplers** are needed with a maximum nominal operating RF power of **70 kW CW**
- ❑ RF power validation needs for the Power Coupler: **100 kW CW** in **TW** and **SW** modes
- ❑ Frequency 175 MHz /  $Q_{ext} = 6.5 \cdot 10^4$



Photos of the IFMIF Series Power Coupler



# MAIN VALIDATION STAGES FOR THE PROTOTYPING PHASE

## Validation of processes based on samples:

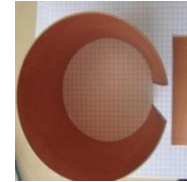
- **Copper plating validation:** RRR, thickness, adhesion
- **TiN validation:** Thickness measurements



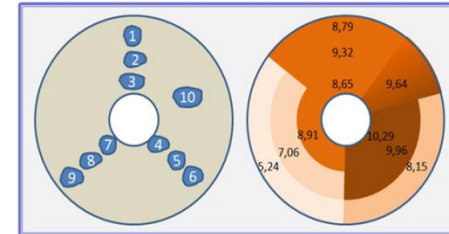
Samples for RRR measurements



Samples for antenna plating validation



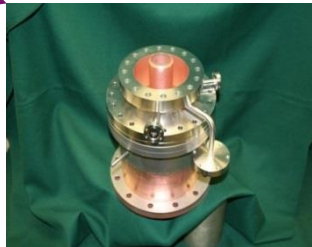
Samples for outer conductor plating validation



RBS TiN thickness measurement on vitreous carbon samples

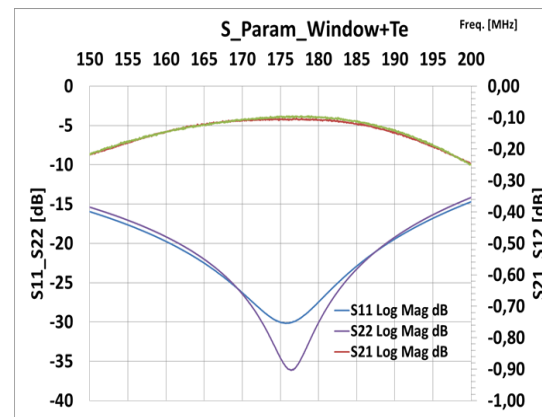
## Validation based on mock-up:

- Assembling processes validation
- **RF measurements**
- **Easy cleaning of vacuum parts**



## Validation based on a single prototype coupler pair:

- **Acceptance tests:**
  - ✓ Desorption test
  - ✓ Surface aspect controls
  - ✓ Dimension controls
  - ✓ Thermal shocks + Vacuum leak tests
  - ✓ Water cooling hydrostatic pressure and tightness tests
  - ✓ Assembling and disassembling test
- **RF conditioning up to 100 kW CW TW/SW**





- ❑ The cleaning and assembly aspects were considered since the design stage.
- ❑ Cleaning tests were performed on samples and couplers parts before the final cleaning

## Assembly of the series couplers



Assembly of the coupler parts in ISO5 cleanroom with adapted tools (CEA procedures)



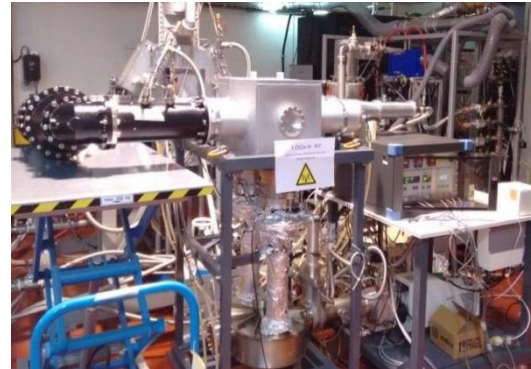
Systematic cleanliness control



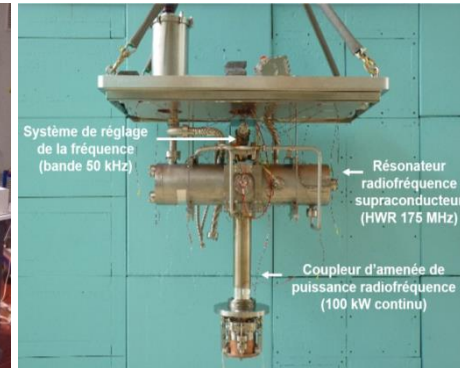
Assembly of a coupler pair on their test box in ISO5 cleanroom

## → RF conditioning test operating conditions:

- TW and SW configuration
- Several SW RF configuration allowing to have the maximum RF field on the critical parts
- Gradual increase of power
- E-current, vacuum and light detection diagnostics near the ceramic and fast hardware interlocks
- Particle free vacuum pumping and venting systems
- Efficient and hydrocarbon free pumping system



RF conditioning configuration



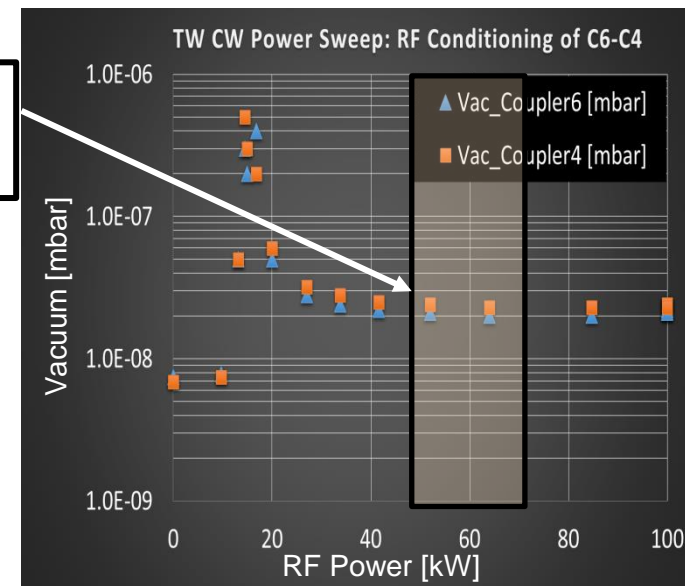
Coupler + Cavity 4.2K test

## RF conditioning results:

- 2 prototype couplers RF conditioned successfully
- 1 prototype coupler RF tested successfully on HWR cavity.
- 4 series couplers RF conditioned successfully
- 4 series couplers cleaned and assembled to be tested soon

The RF conditioning procedure allowed to have a low degassing of the surfaces ( $<10^{-7}$  mbar) at the operation power and even at 100 kW CW and TW and SW configurations.

Couplers  
Operation  
Power Range



- Several years hiatus between prototyping and series manufacturing, covered within a single contract with the same manufacturer
- Copper coating quality issues, requiring stripping of layer and re-process for most of parts
- company did not provide the top level QC due to the low number (8) of couplers
- Repeated cleanliness issues, dimension control issues

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